

REMARKS

The Official Action mailed November 14, 2007, the Advisory Action mailed March 6, 2008, and the Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review mailed April 10, 2008, have been received and their contents carefully noted. A Notice of Appeal was filed March 14, 2008. Filed concurrently herewith is a *Request for Continued Examination*. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that this response is being timely filed.

The Applicant notes with appreciation the consideration of the Information Disclosure Statements filed on December 27, 2004; July 15, 2005; August 26, 2005; November 22, 2005; and April 9, 2007.

Claims 1-59 were pending in the present application prior to the above amendment. Dependent claims 36 and 37 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, and independent claims 1-4, 21, 22, 38 and 51 have been amended to better recite the features of the present invention. Accordingly, claims 1-35 and 38-59 are now pending in the present application, of which claims 1-4, 21, 22, 38 and 51 are independent. For the reasons set forth in detail below, all claims are believed to be in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

The Advisory Action and the Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review appear to maintain the rejections at paragraphs 3-19 of the Official Action, which reject claims 1-59 as obvious based on the combination of U.S. Patent No. 5,902,688 to Antoniadis, U.S. Patent No. 6,101,316 to Nagashima, U.S. Patent No. 6,049,167 to Onitsuka, Burrows ("Organic vapor phase deposition: a new method for the growth of organic thin films with large optical non-linearities," *Journal of Crystal Growth* 156 (1995) 91-98), U.S. Patent No. 5,225,238 to Ardaillon and U.S. Patent No. 5,534,314 to Wadley, either alone or in combination with one or more of the following: U.S. Patent No. 5,945,967 to Rallison, U.S. Patent No. 6,495,198 to Peng, U.S. Patent No. 6,537,607 to Swanson, U.S. Patent No. 5,921,836 to Nanto, U.S. Patent No. 4,672,265 to Eguchi, and U.S. Patent No. 6,294,892 to Utsugi. The Applicant

respectfully submits that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained against the independent claims of the present application, as amended.

As stated in MPEP §§ 2142-2143.01, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some reason, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some reason to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

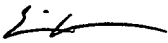
The prior art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest all the features of the independent claims, as amended. Independent claims 1-4, 21, 22, 38 and 51 have been amended to recite forming a plurality of pixel electrodes arranged in a matrix form over a substrate and forming a light emitting layer comprising organic electroluminescence material (or a pattern comprising an organic material) over one selected from the plurality of pixel electrodes without using a mask. These features are supported in the present specification, for example, by at least Figures 2, 5A, 5B, 6A, and 6B. In the present invention, light emitting layers are formed separately from each other without using a mask. In other words, each of the light emitting layers is formed over one pixel electrode without using the mask. That is, a first light emitting layer over a first pixel electrode is separated from a second light emitting layer over a second pixel

electrode next to the first pixel electrode. Further, the first pixel electrode and the second pixel electrode are arranged in a matrix form. The Applicant respectfully submits that Antoniadis, Nagashima, Onitsuka, Burrows, Ardaillon and Wadley, either alone or in combination with one or more of Rallison, Peng, Swanson, Nanto, Eguchi and Utsugi, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above-referenced features of the present invention.

Since Antoniadis, Nagashima, Onitsuka, Burrows, Ardaillon and Wadley, either alone or in combination with one or more of Rallison, Peng, Swanson, Nanto, Eguchi and Utsugi do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are in order and respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,


Eric J. Robinson
Reg. No. 38,285

Robinson Intellectual Property Law Office, P.C.
PMB 955
21010 Southbank Street
Potomac Falls, Virginia 20165
(571) 434-6789